

CARREST OF MERCH CONSIDER OF THE PROPERTY OF T

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

NUMBER 4,194.

A GAIN IT COMMB This Time With the Only 22 TRAINED ELEPHANTS.

GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW,

emaily admitted the very best, most original Novel, Costly, Grand, Sorgeous, AP-LARGEST IN THE WORLD. TA With everything entirely new for this seasoness directly from its vast winter-quarters in the City of Philadelphia, with its own FUTR GREAT HAILWAY TRAINS, And commences its 18th consecutive annual to of America, as in the past, by exhibiting at WASHINGTON THREE DAYS, APRIL 6TH, 7TH AND STH. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. AFTERNOON AND EVENINGS.

COR. NINTH AND S STREETS. EVERY FEATURE, EVERY FACE, EVERY THING NEW FOR THIS SEASON: Never "Combines," but during the past genera tion has ABSORBED 20 GREAT SHOWS, rica and Europe, but still, under the same ship and management, adheres to its lain, popular, well and world-known single title,

THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW. THREE MILLION DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE of Canvas, Room for Twenty Thousand Speciators, Arenic Chairs, The OLD WORLD SWEPT CLEAN OF ITS AMUSEMENT NOVELTIES,

crope's Greatest Riders in the Colossal Circose canopled arenas more than equal any THREE GREAT CIRCUS RINGS, THREE GREAT CIRCUS RINGS.
In which appear for the first time in America, LEONATT. IN HIS WONDERFUL SPIRAL, BIOYCLE ASCENSIONS: The Great SILBON TROUPE, from Paris, ALBION, performing upon the MAMMOTH NINE FERT HIGH BICV CLES, LOUISA RENZ AND LIZZIE DEACON. Experies and the Worlds unchallenged Roders: the ZILAT SISTEMAN THESE CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN AND LIZZIE OF THE AMERICAN AND CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN AND TO THE AMERICAN AND TO THE AMERICAN AND THE CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN AND TO THE AMERICAN AND THE AMERICAN AND TO THE AMERICAN AND THE AMERICAN

Two Million Dollar Menagerie, Equal to nearly all the combined Menageries in the United States. THAINED WILD BLASTS, MARINE WON-DERS, RARE BUILDS: Nearly everything that fles, creeps, crawls or swims, LIVING HUMAN WONDERS, Giants, blidgets, and Marvels from many lands

Between leand il o'clock on the forence of first exhibition day (weather permitting, if not, first pleasant forence on afterward) MAMOTH, MAINIFICENT, PEERLESS, DOFTIC, ARTISTIC, ZOOLOGIC AND HIPPODRAMATIC

CARNIVAL STREET PARADE,

Introducing for the first time, the Euchanting Speciacle of

CLEOPATRA, QUEEN OF EGYPT; Also, greatly augmented Oriental Pageant of LALLA ROOKH, PRINCESS OF DELHI, nd more respiendent Golden Charlots and Ele-mants, Cameis, Horses, Jubilee Singers, Bands of usie, and surprising, startling and pleasing fea-res, than any exhibition on earth ever pre-

Although the colossal show is many times greater in every department than ever before— greater than any of the largest exhibitions in the world, with for cents. Reserved scals will be for sale at ELLIS & CO.'S MUSIC STORE, 937 Pennsylvania avenue, all the time the show is here. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

Compulsory Removal.

Owing to the fact of being compelled to remo from my present place of business, 424 Sever street northwest, I will offer my entire stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver, SILVER PLATED WARE

Optical Goods, All of the Finest Quality, Marked in Plain Figures, at a discount of 15 per cent.

All persons in want of goods inf 's is line will do well to call and examine stock.

CARL PETERSEN,

424 Seventh Street Northwest.

REOPENED AND RECONSTRUCTED I am in my old corner, SEVENTH and D STS, where I will offer Great Inducements in FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. COR, SEVENTH AND D STREETS.

DANFORTH HAS MADE THOUSANDS of Homes pleasant with his Light and Stove. Stated hundreds on their way to fortune, selling his goods, Light-TixO and COOKING. No chimney, wick, kinding, ashes, nor want. Light-ed in one minute partons, which will sell from all the cooking the profit of the cooking of the cook

LIVERY STABLES. A. B. KEYES & C. I. SMITH.

Close Carriages for Weddings Calls and Receptions. Boarding and Livery Stables. William's Hotel Stables, corner 1sth and E sta. FADELEY & BRO.

to a Eight street be D and E b. w.

ac Carriages for Woddings, Calls and Recep

boarding and Livery Stations.

TAYLOR & HUFTY,

933 Penna. Ave.,

Are now offering the Greatest Inducements in a

SPRING WRAPS

and other SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of Silk and Satin de Lyon Garme

Satin Rhadames,

Elegant Raglans, Exquisite Capes,

Children's Street Wraps, Jackets, Sacques,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Some Very Attractive Novelties. Among others the

CHILDREN'S HAVELOCKS.

Fine Flannel Suits,

Spring Uisters.

Gossamer Waterproofs.

TO-DAY Begins our presentation of Easter Placques, or to be given with each purchase.

TAYLOR & HUFTY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Church, corner of Eleventh and H streets northwest, Services this evening at 7-th also to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7-th. On sunday moraling at 11, confirmation and Communion; evening sunday-school-services. Special masic by quarter choir.

THE INDE MINING AND REDUCTION Capital Stock, 50,000 Shares.

The above named Company owns Five Mines in the mineral regions of Inde, State of Durango, Mexico, and now offers for sale 5.000 shares of its stock at 25 per share. Two of the mines are producing ore of high grade. Reduction machinery has been ordered and more than one-third of the cost of their same has been paid for, and end, the money in the hands of the Treasurer to less for the balance. The shares now offered for shearer for the purpose of transporting the machinery to Mexico, and to erect the necessary buildings, etc.

office of the Company, No. 1103 F street.
Authorized agents for the Sale of Stock:
N. W. FITZGERALD, 1006 F street.
W. A. NIXON, 701 Sixth street northwest,
over Taniman's Drug Store, or 1103 F st.
Irom 2 to 5 p. m., daily. METROPOLITAN M. R. CHURCH Season are beld at the Metropolitan M. E. Church every evening this week at 7:20 o clock. All are invited.

The firm of FENWICK & GARNER is this day dissolved by mutnat consent. W. Wood Garner is authorized to set ie up the balless. Washington, April 3, 1882.

Washington, April 3, 1882.

W. A. FENWICK.

apt-St. W. W. GARNER.

IRON BAILINGS A SPECIALTY-A Neat Wrought Iron

A Neat Wrought Iron
PARK FENCE
of one-half inch iron, but up complete at soc. per
foot. Also all iniscellaneous iron work.
GEO. WHITE & CO.,
mr22
463 Maine avenue southwest.

Marie avenue southwest.

See JOHN C. COLLINS, PAOPESSOR OF Lessons at 20 Pa. ave. b. w., or at gentlemen's residences.

I take pleasure in stating that Prof. John C. Collins has given my son. Leonard, a course of lessons in boxing and physical training, and that he has derived much benefit therefrom. I therefore most heartily recommend the Professor to those parents and guardians who have sons and wards requiring with instruction.

March 4, 1882.

II. C. SPENCER.

mrt5-tu H. A. HALL EDW. H. THOMAS: HALL & THOMAS,

916 F Street N. W. PRED'E PREUND, GATERER AND CON-FEUTIONER, 702 Minth street n. w. Parties and Weddings erved at short notice.

1P TOU WOULD AVOID OHILLS AND Pevers, Ague and Fevers, Bilious Fevers and other diseases incident to the season, take BROWNING'S BITTERS and you will surely escape them. spe them.

BROWNING'S BITTERS have been in use for ver twelve years, and no person was ever known to have chills or billous fevers while using these litters. For sale by druggists and grocers oner

BROWNING & MIDDLETON. PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, 610 Pennsylvania Avenue.

SAM'L S. SHSDD.
400 9th street northwest.
PLUMBING, FURNACES, RANGES, TINNING, MANTELS and GAS FIXTURES.
Jobbug in all the above branches. Estimates furnished for new work...

PANOY BOTTLES, COLOGNE. TOLLET ARTICLES WM. B. ENTWISLE'S PHARMACY,

Corner Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

STOVER, FURNACES, RANGES, &c.
The plates, sheetiton work, fireplacestoves, ranges, furnaces repaired. The rooting, sponting, and all kinds of the work promptly attended to, Send Tour order to W. G. BOUIS.

819 Eleventh at n. w., near Fat.

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

All Chronic Diseases actentifically treated, ma laria especially, Office boars: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation free. 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE. Joseph J. GERMUILLER, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, NO 741 SEVENTH STREET.

DR BAAC NICHOLS & CO.'s AMERI orthwest. Room No. 1, over W. B. Riley's dry

TARGET RIFLE!

Just Cut! For Target Practice Indoors and out-doors' Excellent for Hunting and killing Rate. Cats. Squirrens etc. Noiscless are an argunt Will Shoot a Rullet or Ibert 680 feet, and can be in-stantly changed to as to be as armiless as a toy cut! Just the weapon for Ladler and theats to Practice Target Shooting. It is better than a "GATTLING GUN"

"KENTUCKY RIFLE" For a Boy's usel. Estire length, 3s inches. Five steel-painted Arrows Bullets, Targets, etc., free. Price, complete, by mail, \$1.25.

O'MEARA'S Fishing Tackle Depot, 1345 Pn. Ate. Washington, D. C.
N. B.- We are Manufacturers agent and supply the trade at tow rate.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE national banknotes received for demption to day amount to \$183,000. PAYMASTER M. B. CUSHING, U. S. N. mas been placed on the retired list from April 1 GOVERNMENT receipts to-day: Internal revenue, \$442,049.65; customs, \$1,205,000.05.

IT is generally bolieved in this city that Secretary Folger will receive the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

LEAVES OF ASSENCE have been granted to Major A. B. Buruham, Judge-Advecate, for three months and fillesn days, and to Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper, for four months.

COMMISSIONER PRICE is informed that skry Indians, who have been on the warpath, have returned to the San Carlos Agency. He has directed Agent Tiffany to hold those against when the proof is the strongest and to release the rest.

The President will give a reception or next Tuesday evening to the Army and Navy effects and the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families. The next public reception will follow very soon, probably the next Tuesday evening.

Title Coramissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered Agent Tiffany, of the San Carlos Agen-cy, to hold for trial those of the Indian prison-ers turned over to him secontly by the milita-ry against whom there is positive evidence of guill, and to release the remainder.

ERASTUS S. RANSOM, President Arthur's law partner, was in consultation for some time with the President to-day. It is believed that Mr. Ransom's visit to Washington, at this time, is with reference to Secretary Polyer's candidacy for the New York Governorship.

THE following gentlemen from Connection called on the President last evening in regard to the Navy-Yard at New London: Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. John T. Watt. Hon. Augustus Brandagee, Hon. Thomas M. Waller, Hon. N. H. Osgood, Mr. B. Crump and Mr. R. W. Fish.

THE Secretary of the Navy has directed Clarence Stone, of La Porte, Ind., and F. A. Levis, of Lowville, N. Y., to report at the Naval Academy June 12 to be examined for appointment as Cadet Midshipmen. There will be no appointment from the District of Columbia this year.

TRANSPERS of officers of the Second Ar-tiflery have been made as follows: Second Lieutenant Hamilton Rowan, from Battery D to Battery K; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Tingle, from Battery I to Light Battery F; Second Lieutenant William A. Simpson, from Battery K to Battery I.

TREASURER GILFILIAN to-day received from one of the banks of this city a twenty-dollar gold coin, which had been eleverly re-duced in value four grains, or twenty cents, by filings from the surface next to the milled edges, and as it was one-and-ahalf grains be-low the least current weight, it had to be re-fused.

Among the President's callers to-day were Senators Morrill, Kellogg, McPherson, Rollins, Flurat, Miller of California, Cameron of Wisconsin, Sawyer, Camdon, Cameron of Fennsylvania, Mitchell, Dawes and Ransom, and Representatives Watson, Pottigrew, Airleb, Van Voorhis, Pottibone, Hubbell, Farwell, Cannon of Illinois, Robinson and Crapo.

THE War Department is informed that General Pope has left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the Indian Territory, and that the Secretary of the Interior has issued the functions to the Indian agents there in regard to furnishing the necessary lupplies, which, it is thought, will remove all cause for the threatened outbreak at the Cheyenne and Arapahoo ngencles.

THE National Board of Health reports that during the weeking ending April I, there was I death from smallpox in the District of Columbia; 2 deaths and 3 cases in Omaha, Neb.; 1 case in Richmond, Ind.; 20 deaths in Chicago; 2 cases and 3 deaths in Richmond, Va.; 30 cases and 8 deaths in Pittsburg; 1 case in Milwankee, Wis., and 1 case in Pearlington, Minn.

Ington, Minn.

CAPTAIN J. N. MILLER has been ordered to hold thimself in readiness to command the Tennessee; Commander F. M. Bunce to hold himself in readiness to command the receiving ship Wabash; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Staneliff, to examination for premotion; Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, to duty in the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Beston; Ensign R. T. Mulligan has been detached from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting offers; Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, from duty in the Burcau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to do duty in the Paymaster's department on toard the Colorade; Assistant Engineer W. B. King has reported his return home, having been detached from the Swatara Asiatic Station, on February 14, and has been placed en sick leave.

CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER NO. 1

Revoked by First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Hatton, Who Takes a Stalwart View of

Things.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank
Hatten has written the following letter in

First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank
Hatton has written the following letter in
reply to a communication from the Postmaster
at Cinclunati in relation to postoffice employes engaging in pellitics. It is a practical
revocation of Civil-Service order No. 1:
POSTOFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1882.

L. A. Whilfeld, esq., Postmaster Cinclunati, O.:
Sin: Your letter of 22th ultimo has been duly
considered.
The inquiry in regard to whether the Executive orders, pages 321 and 323, P. L. and Reg.
1879, include employes of postoffices, is answered in the negative, unless the employment interfere with the efficient discharge of
their duties in the postoffice.
A postoffice clerk may, under this limitaiton, accept the office of Alderman.
In regard to the provisions of the order, relalive to the "participation in political campaigns," so far as they are applicable to postmasters and other employes of this Department, I desire to say, the fact that a clitzen is
deemed worthy and competent to fill a public
station should not, in my judgment deprive
him of any of his rights as a clitzen so long as
he does not neglect the duties entrasted to
him. I believe it the right of every man to use
his best efforts to promote by all proper means
the success of all public and political measures that will in his judgment be beneficial
to his country. Earnestness in the discharge
of their duties as clitzens should not involve
offensiveness on the part of public servants.
On this subject let me quote from the letter of
conceral Arthur, in accepting the nomination
tendered him by the Republican convention at
Chicago.

His language is peculiarly applicable to the

tendered him by the Republican convention at Chicago.

His language is peculiarly applicable to the Inquiry you make. He says "I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should cupy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and consciones, provided only that he bomorably faithfully and fully discharge all his official divites.

Within the limit indicated the public officer is a free man, socially and politically, with a man's duttes and reaponalizabilities to answer for. Very respectivity. Frank Harton, First Assistant Postmaster General.

District in Congress. airaday is the regular day of the mosting in Senate District Committee; but, owing o circus, or something else, a quorum was in hand to-slay, and there was no meeting o committee.

of the committee.

The Heave District Committee this morning and under consideration the question of allowing steam railroad companies the right of way into the city. Upon suction of Mr. Prace Md. the committee agreed to permit the Southern Maryland to come into the city limits upon such terms and conditions as small hereafter be prescribed by the committee. The same settle will probably be taken with reference to the citier roads.

to the other roads.

Mr. Cockreit by request, introduced in the Senaire a Ulif for the pellof of Mr. Bernan, of the District.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning to consider Mr. Miller's bill introduced restering in relation to Children Indianate India

John G. Thompson, the late Sergeant at arms of the House, has just arrived in the city from Ohio. John Gee says he was a candidate for the city council in Colombus in his ward, has owing to a want of statemental payers of his ward he was defeated.

BLAINE NODS

ACQUIESCENTLY TO SHIPHERD

As That Ex-Reverend Oily Gammon Unfolds His Tale of Plander—His Claim One-Third of \$1,200,000,000 Claim One-Third of \$1,200,000,000

-Numerous Bills Passed by the
Scuate-Minor Appropriations are
Passed by the House - Another
Democrat Given an Office by the
House, Despite the Heroic Efforts
of White and Moore - Chalmers
Must Go, Whether the Chinese
Siny or Not-Capitol Notes-Nominations. nations.

The investigation into the Peruvian The Expedigation into the Ferrarian coances was resumed principly at 10 30 this morning, Mr. Shipherd, with his wife, putting in an early appearance. In the absence of Mr. Williams, who sent a note saying that he was ill, Mr. Orth took the chair. Mr. Blee comnenced the examination by asking the wi-

ness:
"Mr. Shipherd, the Peruvian Company
Owns the Cochet Claim,
not the Landrau?"
"Yes, sir; it owns the Oschet claim."

"Coche; fived in Peru, died in Paris, left a natural son in Peru; it in that title set up by that son that your company culm the "Yes, sir."

Mr. Rice read from the already printed tes-timent certain portions relating to the claim and received infirmative answers from the witness as to the correctness of those state-

witness as to the correctness of those statements.

Mr. Hice asked witness if he could refer to any biography or sketch of Alexander Cochet, to which the witness replied he could not more than what had already been stated. He also admitted having written the prospectus of the Peruvian Company.

When asked if he ever saw the old Spanish pamphlet, he replied that he had not; that the first document furnished him was a Spanish pamphlet supplied by Mr. Hebner, who had purchased it for \$5.000 in the city of Lima; that he (Hebner) had left the original in Lima and brought the copy to this company, in answer to whether the original copy had been produced before the company, he replied that it had not; but stated that a number of the original papers of Cochet's had been forwarded from Paris to the company, among which were rapers that substantially established the authonicity of the claim. Mr. Hebner brought these papers from Paris. There are a vast number of papers now in New York in the landwriting of Cochet. The original pampite in Peru is a printed pamphlet.

In answer to what Cochet claimed from the Feruvian Government he replied; "That Cochet is ald claim to

"That Cochet haid claim to

Certain Deposits of Ginano.

He gave great attention to this product, went
to Europe and devoted several years to the introduction of guano in Europe, Cochet had a
difficulty with his pariner, Alleay, and the
question of eriginal discovery was brought before the Peruvian Congress, the award being
to the discoverer 5,000 tons, which was given
to Cochet, who, owing to the terms of the
award, would be shut out from any further
claim. The claim which we submit is this,
that Cochet being like original discoverer no
was entitled to one-third of all the guano deposits in that country. All that the Peruvian
Company has to do is with the guano. I have
never heard that Cochet accepted any reward
from the Peruvian Company."

Mr. Bice here read a portion of previous
testimony, in which it appears that Oschet has
provise.

Mr. Stirtherd realied that the provise not

decided to accept the 5,000 tons award with a proviso.

Mr. Shipherd replied that the proviso not having been compiled with that Gochet did not accept the first award of 5,000 tons. We claim that Gochet's son was helr, and have the certified copy of his will. The will was found in Paris. Mr. Hebner found it. Relative to the assignment of Galatico Gochet, which was read at length from the printed testimony, Mr. Rice asked the witness if this assignment was the title of the company.

"That is the phraseology of the claim. Our claim is that Gochet was a discoverer. Under the decree he was entitled to one-third of all such deposits. Gochet discovered the values brought out, amounting to

\$1,200,000,000."
"What was paid Galatcle Cochet for this

"What was paid Galatelo Cochet for this interest?"
"I decline to state,"
The wirness stated that before the pamphlet was printed it was expected that the company would be organized, but in reality the prospectus appeared before the company was organized.

He was asked if he had any more letters or postscripts to the President, and laughingly replied, "No."
"Or to the Socretary of State?"
"None prior to May 26."
"You wrote Mr. Hurlburt?"
"None prior to May 26."
"You wrote Mr. Hurlburt first?"
"That is my resollection."
"That is my resollection."
"That is my resollection."
"You sweet. The next your interview at the Pitth Avenue flotel?
"You say Mr. Hurlburt said to you that the Pitth Avenue flotel?
"You say Mr. Hurlburt said to you that the President had said that your case was strong. Are you sure of this?"
"I do not recollect anything clearar."
"Had it occurred to you that the question of the non-assignability of a citizen of Feru to a citizen of the United States would be the view of the President afforded me a sense of reiled."

Mr. Rice read from the previous testimony his conversation with Hurlburt, all of which

"No, it had not occurred to me. The views of the President afforded me a sense of rellef." Mr. Rice read from the previous testimony his conversation with Hurburr, all of which the witness corroborated as being correct, stating that his recollection of that conversation was that fluriburt spoke in an emphatic way, as "I am sent to tell you so and so." "Have you any evidence that the President knew anything about the case?" "The only evidence I have is

A Letter From J. Stanley Brown, saying that my papers had been referred to the State Department. I have no further evi-dence that the President knew anything oout it."
"When Hurlburt left you he gave you his
ddress in Hilnots t"

"When Huriburt left you he gave you his address in Illinois ?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then, on June 2d you wrote him the wicked letter. I don't quite understand why you deemed it better to write that letter than to erally communicate its views?"

"I did not propose to pay Huriburt \$250,000. I did intend to say to him, if it was receper, through him or his friends, to give him an interest. I wrote him so it would remain in his mind. I deemed him purchasable and wrote the letter to prevent him from pitching into our claim. I should never have thought of writing him such a letter if I had not come to see me when he came back to New York, though I thought he would. My idea why he did not call was that he was paid by the credit indistrict to stay away. Not he did not receive any money from us. So far as Mr. Huriburt being improperly interested in our favor the committee have all the testimony."

mony."
With regard to the interview with Mr. Blatne
the witness said the interview was suggested
by their counsel, Senator Blatr. There was
no correspondence for mearly two months,
"Did you make any suggestions to Secretary
Blatse that he should be interested."

"No, sir." sharply asked Mr. Ricc.
"Why not?" sharply asked Mr. Ricc.
The witness hesitated and said hotly: "i ake this implication to go too far."
"Why, you made the proposition to his minder; why not to him who had the most industry.

chief. The my interview with Mr. Blaine I receptinisted all that had taken piace in order to ascritain if fluriburt had spoken the truth, and during all this conversation.

Mr. Blaine Merely Gave an Acquicacent Nod.

This matter was fully discussed at the second interview.

This matter was fully discussed at the second interview."

"In your testimony you say that the Secretary raised certain points of non-assignability and other points. Did you say anything to Mr. Blaine as to the inconstatumy between Mr. Hurlfurt's remarks and the double expressed by the Secretary?

"Not I never said anything to the Secretary about this. It did not distint me, as I was prepared to meet all questions."

"The next merning in your interview all you wanted was from the Government a notice to the Peruvian Government at actives of the United States had laid claim?"

"You sire."

Kon, eir. And he did do that ?" Yes, sir."
Did he do anything more "Yes, sir,"
"Weil," said Mr. lifes, "we will reserve that
another time."

to another time.

The witness was here asked as to the Fronch contract, and said that Mr. Blaine said:

"These people have been around the State Begartnest over since I have been here they are represented by one Suarez, although a man paned Blainer is along with him; they are, as Mr. Lincoln would say, two dogstied with one

string. I told them we could do nothing for them; that I would not allow France to interfere. Now if your chipperd's interest could be identified with their a you could rade with those fellows in twenty-feur hours. You have a bonn fide claim, and it will afford me pleasure to assist you in an official capacity. You have got exactly what these Frenchmen want. You have an american basis. I can't say, continued the witness, what his mind was. This concluded the examination for the day, and the witness was asked if he sould continue the examination this afternoon, and replied that he could not stand more than one camination a day, and the hearing was cantinued until 10:39 to-morrow.

Honse Proceedings.

At the conclusion of the reading of the jour-nal several gentlemen attempted to catch the Speaker's eye for recognition. "Backis" White, from Kentucky, who is always "wil-lin" to be heard, but whom the House has im" to be heard, but whom the House has sat down an repeatedly, in order to get even, sang out "Regular order, Mr. Speaker." The latter recognized Mr. Bland (Mo.), who, in a bland manner, rose to a question of privilege and had read a newspaper extract, in which he Associated Fresa had accused that gentleman of being hostile to the National banks, which he discidened and sat down.

Mr. Camp (N. Y.), whose religious training brought to his mind that to-morror was Good Fridny, moved that when the House adjourned until Saturday. There were only twenty-six other gentlemen, besides Mr. Gamp, who wanted to see the circus, and the motion was lost.

Committee Reports.

Committee Reports.

Committee Reports.

By Mr. Calkins, from Elections, the majority report of that committee in the contested electron case of Lynch vs. Cislimers, from the Sixth Mississippl District, which declares that Chalmers is not entitled to his seat and that Lynch is. The report of the minority will be submitted later.

From the same committee a resolution was offered that t. J. Stotbrand, contestant of the seat of D. Wyntt Alken have leave to withdraw his papers. Adopted.

By Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, Appropriations,

The Indian Appropriation Bill, which had been returned from the Senate with several amendments, which required the concurrence of the House. The House adopted all the amendments which the committee had ceneurred in. To those amendments non-concurred in by the committee, the House refused concurrence. fused concurrence.

Mr. Page endeavored, thereupon, to introduce a bill to carry into effect the treaty stipulations, but cries of "Begular order" choked him off.

Appropriation Bills.

him off.

Appropriation BHIs.

Mr. Hiscock, from Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating \$170,000 to make good the deficiency in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the purchase of dies, stamps, aper, &c., for that bureau, also, \$150,000 for continuing the work on the Washington Menument. The committee also reported an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of distinctive paper for the use of the bureau.

Mr. Blount (Ga.) opposed the appropriation for Washington's monument as being in a deficiency bill. Mr. Hiscock explained that there was no deficiency. Blount kept on talking at and around the meanument and the House appropriation that the manument and the House appropriation of the Bureau.

Mr. Blount (Ga.) opposed the appropriation for Washington's monument as celled a and around the meanument, and the House appropriation of the position of the propriate additional accommodations for the Pension and Land Orlices, in which the House recedes from the smouth; 15,000, named by it and agrees to the Senate amendment appropriating \$20,000. Mr. Springer, in a two minutes speech, was opposed to the renting of private building. Mr. Shellaberger repited that it was not. Mr. Springer, in a two minutes speech, was opposed to the renting of private building. He was in favor of the Government building its own. The previous question was ordered and the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Commerce reported in.

The Committee on Commerce reported in fauer of placing C. W. Boone on the roll at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Mr. White, of Ky., said this was only a scheme to put A Democration the Roll of the House. This saily of the immortal White produced confusion; a division was called for add the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of \$5 to 20, Holman voting with White's 20. White called for tellers, who reported 125 yeas and file mays. White called for the yeas and mays, and they were refused. He then insisted upon no quorum, and the tellers again look their places, and the motion to place Boone on the roll was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 134 to 13.

Upon the motion to reconsider and lay upon the table the yeas and rays were domanded. Upon this, Moore (Tenn.) desired to pow-wow three minutes. He was hooted down. The roll proceeded, and resulted in 127, yeas to \$5 tanys, and so the statesman from the Bluegrass region, who had occupied nearly an hour of valuable time, was emphatically buried. A Democrat on the Roll of the House

Senate Proceedings.

The Atterney General transmitted the required information relative to Gene's Island. He says there is little or no information in that Department on the subject. Mr. Cameron (Wis.) presented a petition from the Good Templars opposing Mr. Lo-gan's bill to apply the whisky revenue to edu-cation. Mr. Ferry moved that when the Senate ad-journs to-day it be to meet Monday next Agreed to.

Agreed to.

By Mr. Kellogg, from Commerce, favorably, a bill to amend the law relative to appealsers at New Orleans.

By Mr. Hear, from Finance, a bill in relation to convicts. by Ar. Hour, from Finance, a bill in relation to copyright.

By Mr. Dawes, from Indian Affairs, a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the deficiency in the Subsistence Department of the Indian Bureau. The bill raised a racket. Mr. Flumbsaid the Indians were not only life, but were insolent in their Idioness. After debate the bill was passed.

By Mr. Miller (N. Y.), favorably, the bill for aubsidizing ocean mail service.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported and referred.

and referred.

Mr. Farley introduced a bill in relation to Chinese immigration. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Bills Were Passed

Bills Were Passed
as follows: To authorize the Secretary of the
Interior to settle the claims of S. W. Marston,
late Indian agent; to confirm certain land
titles in Pictic County, Mo.; to grant a pension
to Cornella A. Shultz; for the relief of diplomatic and consular officers; for the relief of P.
L. Ward, B. F. Rockatellow, Albert Grant, and
the Star Manufacturing Company (finited) of
New York. Also to creet a public bullding at
Key West. Also a joint resolution directing
that copies of the official tetter books of
the executive department of North Carolina
be furnished to said State.
A bill in relation of certain fees allowed
registers and receivers passed.
Senate bill 390, to amend section 3362 of
the Revised Statutes, was passed. It is as follows:
That section 3362 as amended by the act of

the Bevised Statutes, was passed. It is as follows:

That section 5362, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "or for export," and before the words "uniter such restrictions," in the second provision of eads section, the following words:

"And peripus tobacco may be said by the manufacturer or producer thereof, in the form of carrottes, directly to a legally distilled manufacturer or producer thereof, in the form of carrottes, directly to a legally distilled manufacture, to be cut or granufacture of eigerettes or smeking tobacco, without the payment of tax."

Other bills were passed granting the right of way to the county of Anne Arinatel, Milatrough the Government grounds noar Annapsin; for the correction of the military record of Asxander Francisco, deceased, to pay Joseph @Tevin \$8.378, 46, for the relief of W. A. Manus; for the relief of Thomas J. League.

The morning boar having expired, the Ohio is

W. A. Allams: for the relief of rhomas accepted.

The morning hour having expired, the chair laid before the Senata the unfinished business, which is the lift to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising thereon. Mr. Punt addressed the Senato.

Mr. Rollins, upon the part of the contemper committee on the bill to provide for additional accommodation for the interior forpartment, reported that the House had accoded to the Senato's amendments.

Important Nominations.

ne interior.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire,
erretary of the Navy.
William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Envoy Exmordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of

nesia. Reland Worthington, Collector of Customs, teston and Charlestown, Mass.
Adm B. Underwood, Surveyor of Customs, teston and Charlestown, Mass.
Daniel Hall, Naval Offiger of Customs, Beston and Charlestown, Mass.
Prita J. Babson, Collector of Customs, Glouester, Jaco cester, Mass.

Iohn Jay Kuox, Comptedier of the Currency.

Iziel S. Adams. of New Jursey, Collector of Customs, Great Egg Harbot, N. J.

Captain Alexander Markenile, Corps of Euglicers, to be Major.

Additional Second Lieutenant Junes G. Warrento be Second Lieutenant Engineers. THE VETO.

Views of a Number of Congressmen "We passed the Chinese bill in very goo-chape, said the Hon. John Renna, of Wes-Virginia, and it ought to have become a law.
"Will another bill be passed this assisten?"
asked THE CHITIC.

asked THE CHIPIC.

"Hardly, Unless we lay aside all othe business, and that cannot well be done."

"I am inclined to believe that a bill with ten years clause can and will be passed in the next six weeks," said Hon. Phil. Cook, through

Georgia.

"The President ought to have signed that that it and relieved the people of the Paolit. But Incubus—the Chinese," remarked from R. Oraham Frest, of Museuti.

this morning.

Mr. Befford, of Colorado, said be felt confident that a bill of some sort would be passed Mr. Befford thought that he would probably introduce one into the House next week, of character to obviate every objection the President ent makes. Mr. Herry, of California, was not so an uinc that another bill could be passed the ession to meet the views of the President.

Are presentative of THE CHITIC saw the Hon. John P. Leedom,

f Ghle, and assed;
"What are you going to do about the veto?"
"I believe," said the Buckeye statesman,
that it would be an easy matter to pass the full over the President's veto in the House, but in fewful that it could not be done in the least."

Would you be satisfied to vote for a bill re "The President has not said just what kind of a bill he would sign, but I feel this he would object to one with a tenger clause. The people," continued Mr. Leedom, "are in favor of the passage of some incasure that will protect the labor of our country, and Congress ought not to hesitate long in giving them relief."

BLAINE AND SHIPHERD. Likelihood That Mr. Blaine Will Tell What He Knows About Peru,

Tell What He Knows About Peru, Guano and Shipherd.

"Did you observe," said a statesman to a Carrie reporter this morning, "that Shipherd in his testimony yesterday vaguely hinted that the late Secretary of State knew a thing or two about guano and things in Peru that he would not like to have known."

The reporter said he had repd Shipherd's statement very carefully, but did not see that he charged Mr. Binine with wrong-doing."

"No," said the statesman, "he did not say in so many words that Mr. Biaine had a duancial interest in the Feruvian claims, but he binted, nevertheless, that the late Premier was wording in the Interest of certain claimants," "Well, what about 15 was a statement,"

ants."
"Well, what about it?" asked The Carric.
"Why, Mr. Blaine before long will be compelled in self-defense to take the stand in his own behalt. Then when he takes hold of Shipherd, that very cunning witness, he will play him stone. Mr. Blaine, for the sake of his own reputation, cannot afford to perfait Shipherd's villatnous insinuations to go unrebuked.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Trial of Parties Alleged to Have Been Enngaged in a Conspiracy. In the Pelice Court to-day, the case brought by Mr. M. C. Rerdell against Mesers. John W. McKnight, Warren C. Stone and James H. Thorpe, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was taken up. Mr. Bandolph Coyle and Colonel Corkhill appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Jeremiah H. Wilson, Colonel Wm. A. Cook and Richard T. Merrick

Coyle and Colenel Corkhill appeared. for the prosecution, and Mossrs. Jeremiah H. Wilson, Colonel Wm. A. Cook and Richard T. Merrick for the defense.

Mr. Coyle opened the case by asking permission to nolle pros. the warrant charging false pretenses and substituting a warrant for conspiracy.

The warrant was then read and charged the defendants with conspiring to defenual Mr. Rendell by false representations and obtaining \$1,000 from him. The warrant was based upon an affidavil sworn to by Mr. Rendell.

Mr. Coyle stated that he understood the defendants would admit the warrant had been served upon them and not require the ceremony to be gone through.

Colonel Cook objected, saying that as he had nothing to admit he did not propose to admit anything.

A deputy marshal was accordingly summoned and the parties officially arrested. Pleas of "not guilty" were entered, and Mr. Mumford C. Berdell was called to the stand. Mr. Rerdell made a plain statement of all his connections with the American and European Artificial Stone, Paint and Tile Company. He testified that he had been induced by Mr. McKnight to go to the office of the company, No. 604 Louisland asyenue, and examine the specimens of atone manufactured by the company, and that he did so and was very much pleased with the specimens represented to him to be made by the process patented by Mr. McKnight; that on the 19th of December, 1881, he went to the office and after examinant samples, went out with the three defendants to examine several payments in different parts of the city hald by the company of stone manufactured by the company, led that he was also shown a suscription book, which was represented to show that various prominent men held stock in the company, Including the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, Dr. Bliss, John D. Defrees, otc., etc.

Mr. Rerdell, after examining the samples, the scenarious several payments in different parts of the city hald by the company of stone manufactured by the McKnight patent irocess; that he was also shown a suscription book, which w

cell was not evidence of any frant against at.

Judge Snell took the matter under advisement. Certificates of stock were then introduced, objected to and finally admitted. Mr. Coyle then read the McKinght patent, softling forth process by which the stone was made, and explaining the various processes, including the mixture of sand with a solution constaining of borax, sinc, shellac, plumbage, glycerine, alum, murfatte acid, carbonate of from and various other chemicals. The Government then closed its direct examination and Mr. Wilsen commenced the cross-examination.

Mr. Wilson was cross-examined in regard to witnesses' connection with the company and knowledge of the processes of maintfacture as well as to what manufactures were being made at the factory on C street.

Mr. Wilson then inquired what connection witness halfs, 'h a proposition to buy the right to self be stone in the State of Kansas and in Kans. City. Witness stated that he had endeavored to buy the privilege to self the stone in Kansas and had been opposed by Mr. Thorpe. Witness was asked if he would be swindled it was proved that the stone could be made by the patent, and said he would not.

Mr. Wilson—"Do you believe that the stone could be made by the patent." Witness—"I will give \$1,000 if they can do it."

Mr. Wilson—"Well, we can do it, and are

Mr. Wilson—"By you polive make the same could be made by the patent?"

Witness—"I will give \$1,000 if they can do it."

Mr. Wilson—"Well, we can do it, and are doing it."

The P strict Atterney—"Are you ready to put up \$1,600 that you can do it?"

Mr. Wilson—"I am not here to be invited to make wagers."

The subject was then dropped, and the cross-examination resimed.

Mr. Merrick continued the cross-examination of Mr. Rerickl. The lestimony was to the effect that the witness had seen specimens of artificial stones at David Weems establishment in Baltimore three wesks age, also that he had learned of the Camden Stone Company and had written to Mr. Garrison, of that dig, to learned on the charge that he pursues Thorp, through the energe that he pursues Thorp, through the energe that he pursues Thorp, through the energe that he pursues. Thorp, through the energe that he pursues Thorp, through the energe that he survived to prevent other people from being swindled, lie demad emphatically flust he was employed by any rival stone company to proceeding the new of Washington. Wilness was a witness before the Congressional Committee of readilent election cases in 1874. At. Merrick read from the report of the Committee of readilent election cases in 1874. At. Merrick read from the report of the Committee was readily testimony at that fluor, in which he admitted having coanseled balls-dox stiffing in Arkaness, and added in fraudational defeating the result of the Democratic vita. Witness animited that the testimony as reported was correct; he had done so. Mr. Coyle opposed the ramifications of cosse-examination indulges in by Mr. Merrick, and the witness objected percentally to it as being lackly to the case.

Witness, under further examination, a demination indulges in the way and the control of the control of the copies of certain Bregularities in the Proceeding the Correct of the Court accopied personal bonds until to morrow, when sumiteed the thermal of the papers of fluding out information he doined.

Alter further

THE LAST STRAW

LAID ON LABOR'S PATIENT BACK

By President Arthur's Veto - The Laboring Men Everywhere Aroused Meetings to be Held at Different Points Simultaneously—The Labor Leaders Averse to Strikes and Prefer Arbitration, but Their Rights Bust be Respected.

East be Respected.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Certif.

PHILADELPHIA April 6.—Representatives of intry-five trade unions meet in this city tonight to perfect plans for day demonstrations of workingmen against the veto of the Chineso bill. Intelligence from trade councils in other large cities indicate similar movements at numerous points, and indignation will be simultaneously expressed by immense processors, specthes and resolutions. The significance of this action is greatly increased by the peculiar state the industrial organizations are reaching, and the widespired discontent among laborers and skilled workmen now prevailing. The veto of the Chinese bill is considered the last stray on the back of the caunel, Prices of living are advancing everywhere on account of short crops and rents are ruleing, while wages either do not advance or are cut down on account of threatened prestration of industries and large threatened prostration of industries and large

threatened prestration of industries and large importations. There is a check to the North-western Rai road construction and a partial suspension of building operations.

The mass of workingmen are averse to strikes and prefer arbitration, but are strong-ly disposed to appeal to public continent and compel recognition of the peculiar difficulties under which they are now laboring. Experience shows that when contests become bitter em-pleyers introduce a new kind of laborer, such as Swedes, Railans, nerroes, and the shows that when contests become bitter employers introduce a new kind of laborer, such as Swedes, Italians, negrees, and the dread that Chinese may be employed extensively hereafter in similar manner gives peculiar sharpness to the present controversy.

On such questions all miners, mechanics, factory and mill hands are practically united. A new interest is given to the labor question by authouncements, to-day that Italians have taken the place of strikers in the Weetawken Tunnel. The Harmony Company's mills, at Cohoes, employing nearly ten thousand men, armounce a reduction of wages, which will probably cause an extensive strike.

Meetings of a number of trade unions were held in New York last night, discussing the strikes progressing, threatened reduction of wages, or prespects of compliance of demand for increased wages.

In Philadelphia distress is threatened on account of the unusually small number of buildings being erected. Scarcely more than one-half the ordinary amount of work in the building trades is being done, which commonly afford employment to many thousands of laborers and mechanics.

Warned by past experience, leaders of labor councils are earnestly striving to get the support of public opinion by avoiding violence, but are preparing for concerted action to an extent hitherto unknown, which may first find general recognition in the approaching demonstrations against the veto of the Chinese bill.

Purifying Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Republican primary elections, to choose delegates to the state Convention to be held here this evening, are to be conducted under the stringent new State law, punishing bribory and cheating as severely as if they occurred at a regular election. A number of exciting contests are articleated. Famine in Zululand.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from Durban says that on account of the failure of crops a famine exists in Zainland, and there being no reserve crop on hand, the majority of the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. As appeal for assistance is made. Devoted Even to Death. FRILADELFRIA, April 6.—Wm. 8. Dunn, trav-eling sale-man for Goldsmith, Anecker & Co., cutlery, shot himself through the head in the counting-house this morning, and is dying. The act is due to the recent death of his

Alliance Between Prussia and Sweden.

Lespon, April G.—The alliance between Prussia and sweden for an invasion of Finland in the event of a war between Russia and Gormany is reported completed.

When Hanlan Will Retire. LONDON, April 6.—Banian said yesturday if he wins the matches with Trickett and Ross ha will retire permanently from acquatics.

DOWER RIGHTS In the District of Columbia-An Im-

portant Principle Established by a Decision in the Hayden-Wieser Case. In the case of Elenora Hayden by her next friend, Joseph E. Hayden, against Sophia Aday reversed the decree in the Equity Court, and remanded the cause, with instructions to assign Mr. Wieser's dower and to refer the cause to the Auditor, with instructions to ascercause is the Andrios, who instructions to assert ain the amount of money expended by Mrs. Wieser for permanent improvements upon the entate of her ward, thus maintaining the prin-ciple contended for by counsel for the de-fendants, namely, that dower rights in this District cannot be sold for the satisfaction of creditors before assignment, and that the en-tire cost of permanent improvements be charged to the lien. The cyllabus of the case is as follows:

thre cost of permanent improvements be charged to the ilen.

The syllabus of the case is as follows:
George Aller died intestate October 1, 1865, peasessed of the real estate in this city known has premises Noe. 301 and 363 beam-sylvania arenue, 800 and 802 seventh street northwest, 705 H street northwest and 600 P street northwest, and leaving Sephia A. Aller, now Wieser, his widow, and Eleonora Aller, now Wieser, his widow, and Eleonora Aller, now Hayden, his only child and helr-ad-law. His widow assumed the administration of his centre and the guardianship of his minor child. The results of the ward's real estate amounted to about \$3,500 per annum, from which was is he deducted taxes, insurance and repairs. The guardian being the mother of the ward, and from the further considerention, as she says, that her histoband had many times before his death expressed his latention of making a will by which he intended to make more suitable provisions for her than she would be entitled to at law in case he should die intestate, which he was only prevented from doing by a suiden death caused by apoplexy, was more liberal in her oxpenses than she otherwise would have been. She appears to have been a woman of little or his binness capacity; sis kept no books of account; she paid out various small sams or mober in confidence, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, for which she has been a wouchers. Of the vonchors she did take she lost or mished many, in the fall of 1878 the ward. Henore, made the equalitation of reaching the first death of the ward in the large sum for which she took no vonchors. Of the vonchors she did take she lost or mished to be a large sum, for which she have been a first of the changing the first ward first of the country with directions to state an account. The familian of her daughtor, however, was persistent and she and Mr. Hayden repatred to battinger and war french, removed from that trust March 1, 1870. Mrs. When for answered the account, she had one of the ward the ward throughted was th

credit obtained by the austained exceptions, and from this decree Mrs. Wieser appealed. Means, Hine and Thomas appeared for the